

Amusements Co-Night.

BIG OPERA HOUSE—"Patriot."
METROPOLITAN ALCAZAR—Concert.
GERMAN THEATRE—"The Merry War."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

CONDENSED MILK.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British troops are closely watching Arabi Pacha; France, it is reported, will join England in protecting the Suez Canal; anarchy prevails in the Egyptian provinces, and Europeans are leaving Cairo. — Walsh, who was arrested in connection with the seizure of arms in Clerkenwell, has been committed on a charge of treason-felony. — The first arrest under the Repression bill took place on Saturday.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed a bill providing for a new public building at Haverhill, Mass.; a new conference committee was appointed on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill; the Internal Revenue bill was further debated. — In the House there was a sharp personal colloquy between Messrs. Hewitt and Robinson; the bill providing for the sale of the old Post Office was passed.

DOMESTIC.—Favorable crop reports continue to come from the West. — Wapakoneta won an unexpected victory at the Saratoga races. — The details of the Colorado railway traffic pool are given. — George A. Wheeler, a prominent Chicago grain speculator, failed for an amount supposed to be large. — Richard Garland, who shot and killed Joseph Addison in Lynchburg county, Va., was committed for trial. — The arrangements for Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's burial at Springfield are announced. — Senator Hill, of Georgia, is probably dying. — A fatal riot occurred at a railway tunnel in Georgia. — Labor troubles continue in Boston, Fall River and Cincinnati. — The grain market in Milwaukee was excited and panicky.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Sullivan and Wilson, the pugilists, had a glove-fight at Madison Square Garden last night, and Wilson won; an immense crowd was present. — The particulars of the charges of Mr. Hotchkiss against his brokers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Kennedy, were disclosed yesterday. — Two more parties of children of the Free Air Fund started for the country. — Testimony was taken in the case of two Racket Club members against the policemen. — A young Venezuelan committed suicide. — An arrest was made for incendiaryism in Jersey City. — The mandamus proceedings brought by Attorney-General Russell against the railroad were postponed until to-day. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 77.17 cents. — Stocks opened strong and advanced, were active and buoyant despite heavy realizing sales, until near the close, when a reaction set in prices generally small fractions higher than they were Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—Thirteen local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of occasional rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85°; lowest, 70°; average, 76°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

It is mortifying to people who try to have a good opinion of their fellow-citizens to know that 12,000 men can be gathered together in this city to watch a brutal prize-fight for that is what the disgusting exhibition in Madison Square Garden really was. The walking matches were bad enough, but this was worse.

If the striking freight-handlers could control Castle Garden they would have a better chance of success. That is the source of their defeat. Germans are now taking the places of the Italians, who have not the strength to handle heavy freight with ease. This is the most discouraging feature of the struggle at present from the men's point of view. They have counted largely on the inability of the Italians to do the work and the inability of the companies to find men to take the Italians' places.

If the charges against Mr. Tower, the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for this district, are true, his resignation has been properly demanded. It is no trifling matter to direct subordinates to disregard the rules of the Board of Steamboat Supervisors as to life-saving equipments, especially in this city, and from which there are so many excursion boats plying. Many of the owners are only too prone to neglect the requirements of the law, and when they find an ally in an official appointed to see that they do their duty, it is high time for such an inspector to step down and out.

Lessee Conant's influence in the House of Representatives began to wane recently, and yesterday it was not strong enough to prevent the passage, by a vote of more than six to one, of the bill for the sale of the old Post Office site in Nassau-st. The opposition came from Mr. Conant and from Representatives outside of New-York. Every member from this city—six Democrats and one Republican—favored the bill. It has long been apparent that this property ought to be sold. The measure now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment fixing the minimum price at \$600,000 instead of \$500,000.

The Democrats in the House have already brought down a good deal of trouble on their heads, and they seem likely to bring down more. They defeated yesterday a resolution to fix the date for the consideration of the Dakota bill, although a majority of the members present voted in its favor. Unless the rules of the House are changed, therefore, this important matter probably cannot be considered by the present Congress. There will be 147 Republican members present to-day to attend to the contested election cases. Opportunity and ability to alter the rules, therefore, will not be lacking. The

spectacle of public business hindered by the obstinacy of the minority is becoming too frequent in this country as well as in England.

The followers of Mr. Tilden have a difficult problem to solve in this State. To find a candidate for Governor that will place his patronage wholly at the disposal of the Tilden machine, and one whom Tammany will support while having no voice in his selection, is a task that will bother even the Sage of Cipro Alley. Yet this is what his followers are wrestling with. Mr. Tilden himself apparently has no desire to submit his claims as the Great Defrauded to a verdict of the people who know him best. After canvassing the size of the barrels and the other available points of a large number of candidates, the leaders have secured the approval of Mr. Tilden to the candidacy of Controller Allan Campbell, and Mr. Kelly's decision is awaited with painful anxiety. The Democrats certainly could make a worse selection; but as it is not altogether improbable that Governor Cornell may continue in office for another term, we advise the Democrats to select the man with the largest barrel and the smallest brain, and to give themselves no further concern except as to the size of the bungalow.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDER.

States have been gerrymandered for partisan purposes before this. Both parties have laid themselves open to the charge, and each has preferred it against the other. The manner in which the charge usually has been made on one side and met on the other indicates that it is considered by both a gross offense against public justice and public morals for which there is neither justification nor excuse in the forum of public opinion. Whenever heretofore any political party has carved a State into districts in such a way as to give the appearance of an attempt to give itself an undue advantage, some plausible pretext has been found for it other than the desire to secure partisan advantage. So much regard as this at least was shown for appearances; so much tribute paid to the love of justice and fair play. Never until now have we seen a State districted in open and shameless disregard of every consideration except partisan advantage; never a case in which such a division was openly and brazenly justified upon the bald simple ground that it was necessary in order to stifle the influence of a legitimate majority of the voters in the State.

It was reserved for Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, to carve up a State in such a manner as to leave not the slightest shadow of pretext for it other than that it suppresses the majority and perpetuates a minority rule, and it was reserved for the Democratic party of that State to openly and shamelessly avow that partisan purpose, and publicly defend it. By the census returns of 1880, the voters of South Carolina are classified thus: white 86,900, colored 118,889; giving the colored voters a majority of 31,989 in the State. In this position of affairs no honest man will claim that there is or can be such a Democratic majority as upon a fair poll and honest count will give that party control of the State offices and Legislature and six of the seven Congressmen. The assertion that the blacks in large numbers vote the Democratic ticket is too childish and absurd to be discussed. Every sensible person knows better. If a few negroes vote the Democratic ticket their number is greatly overbalanced by the number of whites who vote the Republican ticket. Nor will it be believed by anyone who knows anything of the negro character that they voluntarily stay away from the polls and refrain from voting—having "lost their interest in politics"—in such large numbers as to leave the Democrats in the ascendant. We are not now discussing the question whether the 118,000 are as competent to legislate for and administer the affairs of the State and assist in Federal legislation as the 86,000. It is strenuously insisted by the latter that they are not, and this is the ground upon which their practical disfranchisement is justified.

The essential fact with which we have to deal is that these 118,000 are voters and have equal political rights, each one of them, with each one of the 86,000. Except by the perpetration of a crime upon them they cannot be deprived of those rights. This will hardly be denied, even by the South Carolina Bourbons who drive them from the polls by violence or defraud them of their votes in the count. Admitting that their methods are criminal, they justify their crimes upon the plea that there is no other way of escape from a domination that would be intolerable. Hence in redistricting the State they have perpetrated the most glaring and audacious outrage upon the principle of majority rule ever known in the history of the country. Even under this plan they can only upon an honest vote carry two of the seven districts, the colored voters being in majorities ranging from 25,000 to 900 in the other five; in one of them the majority is 4,837. In the face of these figures the Bourbons make no secret of their purpose of carrying six of the seven districts, and no one who looks at the census tables of voters in four of them can doubt for a moment that if carried by them it must be by dishonest means. Nor does it answer to say that this is a matter which concerns only the South Carolina people themselves, and is of no interest to anyone else. It does concern the people of the whole country to know whether a minority is not merely to govern the State of South Carolina but is to exercise a largely disproportionate influence in the two Houses of Congress, and possibly change the result of a Presidential election and the political character of the administration of the Government. And above all it concerns the whole people to know whether South Carolina or any other State is to be exempted from the principle of majority rule. This is no more a "local issue" than the tariff. The fundamental principle of republican government is involved in it, and every voter in the country is interested in its settlement.

South Carolina Democrats say they will not tolerate the rule of the majority, and openly proclaim their purpose to defeat it even by the commission of the most outrageous crimes upon free suffrage and the rights of citizens. What says the rest of the country to that proposition?

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

The worst sign of weakness is an indisposition to face facts. This unhealthy sign appears, it must be confessed, in some of the comments of British journals and statesmen upon the Egyptian difficulty. For instance, there is a lamentable anxiety to believe that Arabi has no support, and has fled in a boat, almost deserted by his followers. If this were true, the army and the inhabitants of Alexandria would have remained, for they could have stopped the British fleet at any time by raising a white flag. The massacre of Europeans, and the plundering and burning of houses in the European quarter, do not indicate that the populace had no hostility to foreign influence, or was hostile to the British only. Moslem fanaticism has several times been underrated by Western nations, never to their advantage. There is much American testimony, too, for the claim that great offence had been given to

the people, and probably much injustice done, in the selection of tax-collectors and other subordinate officials under the foreign commissioners who had control of the finances. It is alleged that many of these were guilty of extortion, and, in view of the history of India, the thing is not impossible. Be the causes what they may, the army was practically united, and the populace apparently not less so, in intense hostility toward foreign rulers and influence only a few weeks ago. It is hardly possible that the bombardment of Alexandria has suddenly changed hate into affection.

Neither is it good sense to believe that Arabi acted without plan, forethought or preparation. He probably knew quite well what he could count upon, both as to religious and popular feeling and as to armed support, before he resolved to stake everything upon resistance. He has built and thoroughly equipped a fortress commanding the approaches to Cairo, about twenty-five miles distant, where it is believed that a great force can be collected. It will take the Europeans longer to settle affairs in diplomatic conferences, and then to get armies into position, than it is likely to take the insurgent leader in Egypt to prepare for resistance. The English cannot advance by water, because the bar at the mouth of the Nile excludes even their transports. The roads in that region are not the easiest for an army, being often mere paths in deep sand. Much of the country can be inundated, long before the European armies can reach Cairo, and in the event of a reverse, the insurgents have an open line of retreat up the Nile, to regions which a hostile army will penetrate with great difficulty.

Already the public crier should be announcing daily the height of water in the Nile, as the yearly rise begins about the first of July. In about two months the inundation will have reached its greatest height, but it will be possible much earlier to make the advance to Cairo almost impossible to an invading army. The dams and other arrangements for regulating the inundation will not be under British control, unless the forces move with unexpected rapidity. After the flood comes the period of greatest danger to the health of Europeans. The region through which troops must pass, though rich and fertile, will not help greatly to support an army at this season if the inhabitants are hostile, while the insurgents can receive their supplies by the Nile, from the fertile tracts far away to the southward. The defence of the Suez Canal will be extremely difficult, too, if Arabi has at command a few bold and intelligent men with torpedoes and electric wires, for the sinking of a single ship by an explosion under it would block the channel. The canal by which the necessary supply of fresh water is brought to the ship canal can also be destroyed. All these circumstances will make the work of invasion and subjugation a difficult one, if the populace is inclined to sympathize with the army against the invader.

ENGLAND IN FIGHTING MOOD.

The English people are loyal to their traditions. An era of successful trade and commerce has promoted a pacific disposition, but the martial instincts still remain. The shop-keeping spirit, as it has been contemptuously termed by the cavaliers of the Continent, has shaped the habits of thought of an intensely practical people, but it has not affected the characteristic impulses of a combative and high-spirited nation. The England of the past was a proud, aggressive nation, which was fighting half the time and took part in all the European campaigns. The England of to-day is a commercial empire, which has prospered in trade and profited by peace, without forgetting its achievements in diplomacy and war. National pride and historic traditions have not been sacrificed for sordid ends. Englishmen have been constantly reproached for their devotion to trade and their military decadence. Continental irony has made them unduly sensitive, so that whenever there is any opportunity for decisive action in European affairs the Ministry of the day can count with absolute confidence upon the support of the country.

It is this sensitiveness that explains the exultation with which the first news from Alexandria was greeted in London. England had not waited for Europe to give the signal, but had led the way as in the olden time. While diplomatists were chattering at the Constantinople Conference, the Admiral of the British fleet had sent out his ultimatum, and when he was defied, he had enforced it with broadsides from his floating batteries. The few croaking moralists who could not wholly succeed in justifying the arbitrary ultimatum that was sent to Alexandria, and who were disposed to belittle the destruction of a few earthworks by the most powerful ships of war modern science has been able to devise, could not make their voices heard. The country was conscious of the preeminence which the action of its Government had given it in Europe. Even when the catastrophe came, and the city was plundered and burned and so many of its inhabitants butchered, England was not dissatisfied to regret what had been done by its fleet. While the Government's lack of foresight was deplored, its vigorous action had added to its popularity. The country revelled in the renewal of its ancient prestige.

The world has accustomed itself to think of England as a pacific nation. If the evangelists of the Manchester school were premature in proclaiming a new era of free trade, common brotherhood and universal peace, they promoted a belief that England had ceased to be a fighting nation. This belief implied a radical change in national character. In the eighteenth century England was more than half the time at war with her neighbors. She fought for twelve years to prevent a French prince from becoming the King of Spain, for five years to secure a successor to the Austrian throne, and for seven years in a general European war for no definite purpose which historians have been able to discern. With Spain she was at war no fewer than seven times, and after two civil conflicts with the partisans of the Stuarts and the protracted campaigns in America, she entered upon the circuit of Napoleonic wars which was completed at Waterloo. The economists asked the world to believe that this fighting nation had changed its nature—that England, during the forty years of peace which followed her crowning victory, had not only renounced the habits of war, but had even forgotten the historic traditions, which gave her so conspicuous a place in the European state system. When our London correspondent telegraphs that bulletins are read in the streets of London by cheering multitudes amid pouring rain and bitter cold, and that few indeed are the Englishmen who "wish that Admiral Seymour had desisted" and "dedied," he proves that race traits and national traditions have not lost their force—that England is still an aggressive nation, jealous of her position and not unwilling to fight on land and sea.

But there is one distinction which we must not fail to make. If England is not unwilling to fight, her sober judgment warns her against engaging in wars that are unnecessary, unjustifiable and unprofitable. The time has gone by when she can fight, as in the eighteenth century, for dynastic ends or out of fellowship for a former ally. Her experience since the Napoleonic wars has repeatedly demonstrated the folly of waging war without cause and for indefinite or illusory ends. The last Afghan campaign was a war of which the English people were weary a week after it had begun. It was a war without cause and without reason—a campaign costing over \$100,000,000, every penny of which was like water poured upon the sand. The Zulu and Transvaal campaigns were equally unnecessary and unprofitable. The wars with China, Persia, Abyssinia, and with the Kafirs, Ashantees, Burmeses, Gorkhas and other barbarous tribes, enforce the same moral. The English people have learned to count the cost of such campaigns. They lost patience with Lord Beaconsfield when they found out how barren were the results of his foreign policy. Their practical instincts as well as their moral sensibilities were shocked by the vagaries and illusions of his diplomacy.

The English people are willing to fight, but only when there is a good cause for fighting, or when some useful or beneficent purpose can be effected by it; and naturally they are not displeased when with good reason they can exert their influence in Europe and demonstrate that their prestige is something more substantial than a historical tradition. The warlike instinct remains in the blood, albeit it is kept under such restraints as a sober judgment, an enlightened self-interest and an efficient conscience impose. Mr. Bright in denouncing the intervention of the Government in Egypt stands alone, as he did when he opposed the Crimean war. The nation recognizes the supreme necessity under which Mr. Gladstone is acting. Egypt is the true centre of the British Empire. The defence of the Suez Canal is absolutely essential to the prosperity of England and its dependencies. Convinced that the action of the Government is both necessary and justifiable, her people have a sense of exhilaration and patriotic pride in breaking away from the precedents of neutrality and inaction favored by the Manchester school, and in resuming their old place in Europe.

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SCIENCE AND CULTURE.

It is seldom that an argument limited to twelve or fifteen minutes on any subject excites the attention of an entire community, and induces men to come from distant cities and even distant countries to observe and criticize it. In days gone by such congregations were assembled to hear the discussion of politics, but the attractions of several bouts of argument and a barbed wire to draw them together. Religious discussions lasting through several days, not to speak of others continuing for weeks—such as the Evangelical Alliance meetings and the Moody and Sankey revivals—have been effective in their way. But last evening was the first time within our memory that a purely scientific argument limited to fifteen minutes has ever filled so extensive an amphitheatre as the Madison Square Garden.

The argument was with gloves. It was in itself a noble exhibition. It is difficult to imagine any system of physical culture which could produce two specimens of human beings better prepared to illustrate the art which they have so thoroughly studied and so completely mastered. One was from the fine school of Boston; the other from the more ancient and classical college of Old England. Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, is a master of the quick, energetic, impulsive and nervous style of argument; his logic is forcible and massive; his style far-reaching; and in short, he has few equals in a "knock-down" argument. Mr. Wilson, his opponent in the scientific lists of last evening, is a man of culture also; but his style is different; his arguments are ponderous, but he is slow as well as short, in delivery. Both gentlemen, according to the reports, behaved with extraordinary calmness and courtesy toward each other, probably because of the presence of the police in overpowering numbers.

But we have no words to condemn in proper terms the character of the audience which assembled to do honor to these two cultured and scientific gentlemen. It is incredible that New-Yorkers of culture and refinement should so far forget themselves as to permit a meeting of such able men to pass wholly without recognition. It may be and will be argued with some show of plausibility that the absence of our first citizens of education and decency was due to the fact that they were out of town. Is that to be considered a good excuse in view of the fact that distant cities like Philadelphia, Boston, and even Cincinnati and Chicago (of course) sent full delegations of their thieves, pickpockets, burglars and cut-throats that the audience in honor of Messrs. Sullivan and Wilson should be creditable to them? Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch are not far away, and yet these fashionable resorts refused to respond to the call, except by sending a few New-York pickpockets who have been doing temporary duty at those places. It is true that Coney Island was deserted, but it usually is at high tide and when there is a land breeze blowing. So far as it was possible to see the only persons present at the discussion last night capable of appreciating the display of science were the reporters who faithfully chronicled it, the Police Commissioners who permitted it, and the police in attendance who envied the prowess of the combatants.

We commiserate Messrs. Sullivan and Wilson. They did not have a gathering capable of appreciating them. When they come again we shall urge the authorities to give them proper support by emptying the Tombs, Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing.

Sir Charles Dilke has been forced to modify his declaration in regard to the most important of the European Powers. The German Government has not expressed its approval of the bombardment of Alexandria. The time was—and not so long ago—when Prince Bismarck tipped Lord Beaconsfield the wink and suggested that Egypt would be a nice property for the British Government to hold. If he recognized the right of the Crown to occupy the delta and to control the Khedive's Government when there was peace in Egypt, it is not easy to understand why he should object to a naval demonstration against a rebellious Minister who was defying the public law of Europe. It is not clear that he has expressed disapproval of the action of the British Government. His eyes have been fastened upon France, and now that a joint military expedition seems to have been decided upon he may express his purposes without ambiguity.

The most belligerent men in the country are the proprietors of the summer hotels. In June they attributed their ill-luck to the backwardness of the season, but now that the middle of July has come, and the urban mercury has been among the nineties day after day, they are at a loss to explain the vacant seats in their dining-rooms—the deficits in their current expense accounts. There seems to be plenty of money in the country, and a universal disposition on the part of the well-to-do classes to enjoy themselves during the heated term. Yet the hotels are only half-filled. The unfortunate proprietors can only account for the absence of the expected throng in one way: the exodus to Europe. Every year of prosperity brings a Continental tour within the reach of a larger class, and the conse-

quence is that European innkeepers prosper at the expense of their American brethren in the trade. The Egyptian episode has suggested an effective means of relieving the embarrassments of the summer-hotel people. The clearance which has been effected on the Nile might be indefinitely extended, if there were any prospect of a general European war. The American tourist would stay at home and not waste his money on foreigners. The landlord is already toying with the chances of war; and in hotels where there is an alarming degree of quiet, civil disorders in every Continental country and the ravages of piratical cruisers on the high seas are the fictions of an unwholesome imagination.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Danenhower is now at Capon Springs, Va., where his health is steadily improving.

General W. T. Sherman and family are occupying what is known as "Perry's Cottage," Oakland, Md. Miss Genevieve Ward is to act Lady Macbeth next autumn at Liverpool and Manchester.

The family of General Roger A. Pryor, of Brooklyn, are at the Greenbrier, W. Va., White Sulphur Springs.

Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, and wife, are spending the summer at various resorts on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Langtry is to receive \$500 a night, and all expenses of herself and maid, for 100 nights in America.

The Hon. William A. Wheeler is now summering among the White Mountains, but will soon go to Maine, and thence to Nova Scotia, for the benefit of his health.

For the next winter season at the Grosvenor Gallery a special exhibition is being prepared of the works of Mr. Alma Tadema and the late Mr. Cecil Lawson.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Lyon Playfair commending in highest terms the latter's conduct in the chair during the trying period when the Crimes bill was in committee.

Victor Hugo, MM. de Freycinet, Lockroy, Vaquerie, and several other Frenchmen of letters, expect to visit the island of Guernsey together, some time this month.

Rear-Admiral Richaumont is confined to his room in Washington by rheumatism, but expects soon to go with his daughter to Richfield Springs, N. Y., where Rear-Admiral Almy and family are spending the summer.

Speaking of British politics, Mr. Goldwin Smith, who reached home from Europe last week, says that he considers the Irish question a good deal worse than the Egyptian, and the disorganized state of the House of Commons, owing to the death of the party government, considerably worse than either.

M. Roustan, the new French Minister at Washington, is younger than his predecessor, M. Outrey, and in looks and manners is more characteristic of French. He is described as having piercing black eyes, black hair, high, prominent cheek bones, and a swarthy olive complexion.

Magnificent are the presents sent by King Alfonso to the members of the Commission that took the Order of the Garter to Madrid last year. The Prince of Wales received tapestries worth more than \$30,000. To the others are sent some superb specimens of Toledo arms, richly engraved with gold.

Professor H. C. G. Brandt, who has been an instructor in German and the Teutonic dialects at Johns Hopkins University ever since that institution was founded, has received a call to a desirable position in Hamilton College in this State, which he will probably accept.

The old reputation of Bedford Springs, Penn., of being a rallying place for political schemers, was strongly revived the other day, when ex-Senator Simon Cameron, Governor Hoyt, and "Boss" McManes were seen together, in close conclave, on one of the hotel lawns. Mr. Cameron is not now enjoying his usual good health, and the gossip says he is worrying over the political tribulations of his son. If so, he wears a good mask, for he looks and speaks the old spirit of "fight them from the word." He recently predicted that General Beaver either would be elected this fall, or, if defeated, would be nominated for the Presidency in 1884.

Arabi Pacha recently gave orders to have the life of Napoleon I. translated into Arabic, saying to his friends: "Napoleon is my model. I will do what he did—day, I will do more, I will found an Arabian Empire." He has also tried to play the role of a prophet by frequently quoting the Koran, and professing to have familiar interviews with the ghost of Mahomet. One day, a month ago, while on his way to the Mosque, he suddenly stopped and stared wildly at the air, as if seeing a vision. Then he stamped upon the ground and cried out that a gun was buried underneath the spot. Excavations were afterward made, and, surely enough, a gun was found at a depth of several feet.

The latest and most absurd rumor about Prince Bismarck has been started by the *Journal de Paris*, which announces, on the authority of "an illustrious (but anonymous) Austrian statesman," that the Chancellor is devoting all his energies to plotting the overthrow of republicanism in France. It will be remembered that in truth Bismarck has, ever since the war of 1870, done all in his power to promote and strengthen republican ideas there, believing that under democratic rule the French would be more peace-loving and less adventurous than under a monarchy. He certainly is not likely now to try to upset his own plans, when they have been successful beyond expectation.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the last week of June not a single fatal case of smallpox was registered in London. This was a better record than any previous week had been a fortnight since November, 1879.

The recent strike of the London cabmen has naturally led to various estimates of the daily earnings of metropolitan cabs. The lowest of these is about \$48,000 and some authorities think that \$60,000 would not be too large an estimate.

An illuminated programme just issued announces that Cincinnati will open its tenth international exposition on September 6. The exhibits are classified in eight departments, as follows: (1) Mining, so far as it was possible to see the only persons present at the discussion last night capable of appreciating the display of science were the reporters who faithfully chronicled it, the Police Commissioners who permitted it, and the police in attendance who envied the prowess of the combatants.

An old brick building is being dismantled in Philadelphia which to the ordinary eye presents no features worthy of special attention, but at which old politicians gaze with interest. It stands on Fifth-st., below South, and has been on three streets for more than 200 years. It was known to the police of all the large cities as "The Bugle"—a resort of pickpockets, cut-throats and all who were intent on foul deeds. Its chief advantage for villains lay in its three exits, affording an easy escape when the pursuers were not unusually wary. "The Bugle" and several adjoining buildings are to be replaced by a large commercial structure.

The verdict of English critics is that English cooking, as a rule, is very bad. This fact lends special value and interest to the efforts of the ancient and honorable Cooke's Company of London to train girls in the art of preparing healthful and palatable food. For several years past this company has been in the habit of selecting girls from the various city ward schools, and paying the cost of their instruction in practical cooking at the National School established for this purpose at South Kensington. A recent competitive examination furnished satisfactory proof of the good results to be expected from this experiment. The dishes to be prepared were selected by ballot, so that no suspicion of culinary cramming might enter into the display. But in spite of the inevitable accident of one girl getting another's specially, the dinners were all that the most fastidious could desire.

The famous Rosburgh Blackletter Club, which took its name from the billiard-room of that ilk, used to hold an annual dinner, and of these great banquets one of the most memorable was that eaten in 1823, at which Earl Spencer presided. On that occasion Monsieur Grillon, a famous restaurateur, near John Murray's in Albemarle-st., with whom the club dined, procured some wine which he averred had come from the cellars of the wine merchant of Louis XI. Not satisfied with this feat he placed before the company three flagons of most delicious wine which had come from the Rosburgh monastery and which, it was proved, had lain

for three centuries in the cellars appropriated to the use of the monastery. It is said that the wine was so good that the monks were not able to eat it for three days, and that it was not until the 17th of July, 1823, that the monks were able to eat it.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida, reports that one of the most marked industrial features of that State is the tendency toward small farms. "Statistics show," he has lately said to a reporter, "that the percentage of increase of small farms in Florida is greater than in any other Southern State. Large portions of our State are now being utilized for truck farming, and this kind of farming, you know, is in the direction of small farms. As our transportation facilities increase we shall turn our attention more and more to raising vegetables and tropical fruits. I think the time is fast approaching when we shall supply the Northern market with early vegetables and fruits. This year we sent North tomatoes, green peas, cucumbers and other delicate vegetables as early as February 1st. We also shipped strawberries as early as that date. The culture of strawberries is increasing very rapidly, and they are found to be a very productive crop. There are portions of the State where delicate vegetables are raised in the month of the year." The best of it is that as a rule these small farms are owned by those who cultivate them.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Benjamin F. F. Fooks, of Sussex County, is mentioned as a suitable candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket in Delaware. He has belonged to the party since 1860 and would, it is thought, draw many Democratic votes. The county in which he resides will doubtless be the battle-ground of the campaign.

The contest in the 19th Congressional District of Minnesota had long been foreshadowed and was therefore not unexpected. The placing of two Republican candidates in the field will not probably endanger the District, as it has about 15,000 Republican voters to 8,000 Democratic. Both Nelson and Kindred claim to have been regularly nominated, and both will try for support on that ground. But it is doubtful if either can make good his claim, and the choice of the voters will be made by the action of the Democratic caucus.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, says that he is unwilling to accept another term in the Governorship, a nomination to Congress in the 11th Congressional District, or the United States Senatorship. He will not, however, make a personal canvass against either Congressman Harris or Senator Hoar, and acknowledges that he sees no reason why both of these gentlemen should not be re-elected. He is, however, not likely to be somewhat in doubt about his position in the canvass.

Congressman Manning, of the 11th Mississippi District, has a rival for the Democratic nomination to Congress. Judge Morgan has consented to enter the field, and his friends claim that he has enough support promised already to insure his success. He was conspicuous in the building campaign of 1875, when he secured the nomination for the District of Columbia. This is the district in which Senator Chalmers proposes to run as an Independent candidate for Congress.

Only three weeks more remain of the campaign in Kentucky. The anti-Bourbons have made an energetic canvass and assert that they have dealt Bourbons in their hands wherever they succeeded in electing their ticket this year or not. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Jacob, the Liberal candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has been elected by some Republicans, and he has refused to support him, with all-loyal utterances during the war. He denies this, however, and claims that he stood loyally by the Union.

The chairmen of both the Independent and Regular committees of Pennsylvania express themselves as satisfied with the information they are getting from the State. The Independents claim that they are supported by the liberal element in the stand they have taken on the compromise propositions, while the Regulars are confident that the refusal of the proposition will secure the election of their ticket. Chairman McKee leaves the door to peace open by saying that the Independent candidates will not insist on the one they propose.

Reports from the 11th Congressional District of Indiana make the outlook for the Republicans promising. The disaffection among the Germans will not be nearly so great as was supposed. The attitude of the Republican party on the compromise proposition is more likely to become better understood. The difference between the candidates of the two parties for Congress is also much in favor of Mr. Peelle, the Republican nominee. He is popular and a good speaker, while his opponent, Mr. Greenback, is unpopular and a poor speaker. The Greenbacks have as yet placed no candidate in the field.

Before the Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met and nominated Tate for Governor on a low-tax platform the Louisville Courier-Journal bitterly denounced the repudiating tendencies of the party and predicted its defeat. But no sooner had the convention adjourn